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1987 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU051130 Tirana ATA in English 09056 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 5 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 was signed in Tirana between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, on September 4.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Czechoslovak side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Jan Stracar.

Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in Tirana Otto Jashek. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia iron nickel ore, chrome, oil, bitumen, handicraft articles, tobacco and cigarettes, fresh vegetables, etc, and will import machineries and equipment, different chemicals, vehicles, steels, steel tubes, semi-finished articles, etc.

Upon its stay in our country the delegation was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci.

GREEK COMPOSER THEODORAKIS ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU031003 Tirana ATA in English 0914 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 3 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, the outstanding Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis arrived in our country for a friendly visit on September 1.

In the border point of Kakavije he was welcomed by the Secretary of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania Feim Ibrahimi. In Gjirokastra he visited cultural institutions, he met and had a warm and friendly talk with the vice-chairman of the presidency of the People's Assembly, Vitori Curri, and with the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Flamur Cani.

In the afternoon, the composer Mikis Theodorakis paid a visit to the agricultrual cooperative of Dervican. In his honour, the artistic group of the village gave a performance with folk songs and dances. On September 2, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultrual and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica, received and gave a dinner in honour of the guest from Greece Mikis Theodorakis, which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Received by Alia

AU041835 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Mikis Theodorakis, friend from Greece and distinguished composer, and had a very warm and friendly talk with him. The meeting was also attended by Sofokli Lazri, AWP Central Committee member and director of the International Relations Institute; Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania; and Jorgo Melica, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM INTRODUCED

AU271209 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Aug 86 p 2

["Hundreds of Kilometers Covered in Seconds -- We Present the 'Bulfax' Communication System"]

[Excerpts] This month the trial introduction of the "Bulfax" facsimile communication system commenced, after which it will then be put into regular service. At this stage facsimile machines are connected at the central post offices in Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Burgas, and Ruse.

We asked Yanko Radenkov, scientific fellow and engineer of the Communications Scientific Research Institute, to tell us about the main points of the system: [passage omitted]

The system combines three basic organizational-technical systems: "Videotext," "Teletext," and "Facsimile." The data is conveyed directly through these systems or through a center equipped with control units and systems. Analysis of the concepts researched relating to the technical and technological provision of electronic post systems and their performance characteristics has led us to conclusion that the "Bulfax" facsimile communications system can be introduced in Bulgaria, based on a combination of two basic facximile systems, namely "Telefax" and "Burofax."

The "Telefax" system is intended for receiving and transmitting documents solely between subscribers. The data is conveyed through the public telephone systems without using postal communication services.

One feature is that the facsimile machines will remain the property of the subscribers. The "Suobshteniya" Economic Trust has been given the task of providing a list of facsimile machines in our country which are compatible and can be used, hooking them up to the "Bulfax" facsimile communication system, and publishing a facsimile machine directory.

The "Burofax" system is designed to receive and transmit correspondence between citizens, enterprises, institutions, and organizations which do not own their own facsimile machines. This type of service will be offered by all post offices connected to the "Bulfax" system. The client can hand in their correspondence at the nearest post office equipped with facsimile apparatus.

The "Bulfax" facsimile communication system combines the advantages of the two basic "Telefax" and "Burofax" systems. Every subscriber who owns a facsimile machine can transmit a communication through the nearest post office to an addressee who does not have such a machine. Written communications are also sent in the same way to subscribers with facsimile machines.

The "Bulfax" system is designed to a high technical standard. It ensures the transmission of copies of letters, sketches, graphs, drawings, etc., both at home and abroad. The documents must meet the requirements of compatibility with the technical means used. Colored documents can also be transmitted, but a monochrome copy will be received at the other end. The system will include a digital facsimile apparatus with a high degree of automation. The transmission time for a standard typed page ranges from 20 to 60 seconds. [passage omitted]

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan it is planned to extend the "Bulfax" network to cover half the settlement systems in Bulgaria.

CPCZ OFFICIAL ON STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC CHANGES

AU021537 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Karel Erbes, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department: "Strategic Line: Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development; Importance of Structural Changes"]

[Excerpts] The importance of structural changes, whose urgency was stressed in the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, rests, in particular, on the fact that they create scope for realizing scientific-technical development and higher-level innovation. Because of this they are of principal importance for actually carrying out intensive development; therefore they must become an essential component of the strategy of development at all levels, the starting point for creating conditions without which it is impossible to carry out the transition to an intensive renewal [reprodukce] of the national economy.

Our country cannot produce the entire world range of products; on the contrary, it must narrow down the existing range if it is to keep up with the world. The structural policy is therefore necessarily connected with deep interventions in the production process and technologies, where one must speedily discard everything that is not adequately effective, that is not rational, and that has no future. There is, however, no other way but to phae out production programs and technologies that have no hope of achieving the desirable changes. In this lies one of the most important functions of deepening our participation in the international division of labor, particularly within the framework of socialist economic integration. The objective is, in harmony with the CSSR's specific conditions, to create a correspondently effective profile for our industry, without which the acceleration of society's economic development would be practically impossible.

Therefore it is necessary to put an end to the anachronistic ideas and practice of autarkic management [hospodareni], a practice in which -- in order to satisfy needs and maintain economic equilibrium -- it is necessary to maintain and often even to give preferential treatment to enterprises and economic production units of low efficiency, and in which a quest for self-reliance, [samozasobitelstvi] asserts itself. By doing this, one necessarily trys to accept -- directly or indirectly -- any degree of utilization [zhodnocovani] of resources and thus transfers the consequences to the entire society. The discrepancy between this and the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress is absolutely evident. [passage omitted]

The problem of structural changes in Czechoslovakia's industry is a profoundly political question of further development, connected with gradual but extensive transfers of financial, material, and human resources, with changed fundamental attitudes in the management process. The problem must be resolved on the basis of uncompromising support for and the creation of demanding but incentive-promoting conditions for production sectors, products, and activities,

-- in which are, from the long-term point of view, the necessary catalysts of scientific-technical progress;

-- which are less material and energy-intensive; and

-- which are effectively utilizing the domestic raw material base and other advantageous conditions of the national economy.

The 17th CPCZ Congress has determined the basic outlines of such a production structure.

Industry, including the engineering complex, will be the main catalyst of the national economy's growth in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and therefore. Within the framework of industry, a marked differentiation in the pace of development of individual sectors has already been taking place, and the highly labor intensive manufacturing industry, in other words, the engineering complex, is becoming the main catalysts of dynamism,[passage omitted]

The tasks of the chemical industry are structural changes promoting a more productive refining of crude oil, the finishing phases of processing organic domestic raw materials, the dynamic growth of the sectors of sophisticated chemistry, and less energy-intensive types of production. Increased attention will be paid to the development of the pharmaceutical industry in view of the necessity to further improve the people's healthcare. [passage omitted]

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the main subjects of our interest are, above all, textile machinery; tractors and transportation vehicles in general; machine tools; forming machines; communicatins technology; printing machinery; medical and laboratory technology; metallurgical, chemical, glass, ands ceramic materials having special properties, medicines; materials for applying biochemistry in agriculture; and complete plants. [passage omitted]

Quite exceptional attention must be paid to accelerated development and production of microelectronic components, and of computer and automation technology. [passage omitted]

The buildup of a developed complex of research and development, trade-technical, information, and other services for industry, which are an increasingly important prerequisite for its successful development, is an urgent matter. The ability of the scientific research base to concentrate its potential on advanced directions of development is to a considerable degree weakened by its dispersion over a broad range of tasks, a matter that makes it difficult to achieve the necessary results in disciplines based on science.

Nuclear power engineering must play an increasingly important role in creating fuel and energy sources. By the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, about 30 percent of electric energy is to be generated by nuclear power plants, and their total output is to increase to more than 10,000 MW in the year 2000. The effective utilization of natural gas will also increase.

Active participation in the comprehensive program of the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-states up to the year 2000 is a great opportunity to accelerate the CSSR's scientific-technical development. The full application of vital modern directions of development, such as computerization, comprehensive flexible automation, nuclear power engineering, new types of materials, and the utilization of biotechnologies -- while employing additional progressive technologies -- is the focus of the gradual restructuring of Czechoslovak industry, including its traditional branches and sectors. [passage omitted]

We do not succumb to the illusory notion that everything will change at once and by itself. It will be necessary to wage a political struggle for asserting and consolidating economic relations whose motivating force will irreversibly and objectiely lead to support for the party's political-organizational endeavor. [passage omitted]

HONECKER ON DISARMAMENT, TIES WITH FRG

AU040945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman published in FRG journal VORWAERTS under the heading "The Securing of Peace and the Well-Being of the People -- Central Idea of Our Policy"]

[Text] The supreme command of any state policy is the well-being of the citizens. As a socialist state, the GDR is committed to this in word and deed. Using this yardstick one can rightly state that the people of our country have, by their hard work, succeeded in securing a solid and dynamic economic development overa long period and in continually translating it into social progress. In April of this year the 11th SED Congress noted that our economic policy has stood its test in mastering the complicated conditions of the scientific-technologicalo revolution. Today the GDR national economy has a material-technological base in line with the demands of a modern socialist industrial state with highly developed agriculture. The planned economy has demonstrated its capacity to react efficiently and flexibly to the demands of the international market.

In line with the spirit of socialism, increased performance strength, the increase of national income, and increased labor productivity serve to improve the material and cultural living standard of the people. Full employment and social security for all have been and will remain the basic elements of our economic and social policy also in the era of stormy scientific-technological developments. Stable growth rates of the national income of 4 to 5 percent per year, whicdh are 90 percent based on increased labor productivity, form a solid basis for that.

We want to solve the housing issue as a social problem by 1990 and thus implement an old aim of the workers movement. In a historically short time of 20 years about 3.5 million apartments will then have been built anew or modernized.

Our country is determined to expand all the advantages of socialism in peaceful competition between the systems. Our plans extend far beyond the year 2000. They rely on the creativity of people and on the justified hope that peace in Europe and in the world will be maintained and consolidated.

In our time, in the interest of the life of today's and future generations, it is above all necessary to end the arms race on earth and prevent the militarization of space. Circumspection and responsibility are necessary in political actions. The Clausewitz notion, which says that war is just the continuation of policy by other means, no longer applies, for a nuclear war would be the self-destruction of mankind. This must never be allowed. A new approach in political thinking and acting is urgently necessary. This applies in particular to Europe.

On the European Continent, whose peoples have been closely linked for centuries by cultural traditions, trade and changes, by their history, the biggest nuclear and conventional arms arsenals have been asccumulated. It is in our joint interest to look for and make use of even the slightest chance in order to ward off a nuclear war by effective steps for armament limitation and disarmament, prevent the militarization of space, eliminate nuclear arms, and overcome confrontation through cooperation between states. In this spirit the GDR will consistently continue its policy of dialogue and joint actions with all forces that let themselves be guided by reason and realism and feel responsibility for a peaceful future.

We view the program presented by the USSR for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000, complemented at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states on 11 June 1986 in Budapest by concrete proposals for reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, as a historic chance, and not only for the peoples of Europe. This is a complete disarmament program which does not leave out any kind of weapon and also includes the necessary measures of verification. It takes into account the legitimate security interests of all states and offers a solid basis for the search for mutually acceptable solutions.

The reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe would not only increase the security of both German states but would also reduce the dangerous level of military confrontation in Europe in the foreseeable future. Also a decision on the complete elimination of the intermediate-range missiles of the United States and the USSR in the European zone, as contained in the program, would make possible a concrete step on the path toward freeing our continent from nuclear arms. This would simultaneously be linked with an increase in security for both German states. The GDR is doing everything in its power to make progress in this direction.

We regard the securing of peace as the most important task. We also proceed from this in shaping the relations between the GDR and the FRG and aim ate developing the relationship between the two German states in such a way that it promotes the peaceful, trustful, and equal coexistence and cooperation of the states and peoples in Europe. The GDR is interested in implementing relations of peaceful coexistence with the FRG just as with other Western European countries, in conducting a businesslike political dialogue, and in developing a mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of international law and the recognition of mutual interests. This includes other settlements through agreements in certain technical fields as well as a dynamic development of economic relations.

Being thriving neighbors, both sides must take into account the realities that developed as a result of World War II and the postwar development. Therefore we pay great attention to the joint declaration by Chancellor Kohl and myself on 12 March 1985, in which it was stated that the inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders represents a fundamental condition for peace. In view of the aggravated international situation, it is more urgent than ever before to avoid any step that would further complicate it. Therefore we regard the agreements between the FRG and the United States on participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative with great concern, for it includes the danger that the cooperation in Europe will be damaged. This cannot be in the interest of maintaining peace.

In particular the two German states, at the sensitive border between te two most powerful military alliances of the world, have a special responsibility for safeguarding peace. In the above mentioned joint declaration, Chancellor Kohl and I stressed that never again will a war emanate from German soil but only peace.

The GDR feels most deeply committed to this principle and is prepared to take concrete steps. Thus the governments of the GDR and the CSSR have turned to the FRG Government to join state negotiations on creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. A proposal on "principles and main directions of future negotiations of the GDR, the CSSR, and FRG on creating a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe" has been submitted to the FRG Government. As is known, it goes back to a joint initiative of the SED and SPD which in June 1985 presented a model on creating a zone free of chemical weapons. A chemical weapons-free zone in Europe would be a contribution toward "creating peace with fewer and fewer weapons." It would be a step forward on the way to a complete and comprehensive ban on chemical weapons.

This joint initiative is an encouraging signal that the two German states, irrespective of their membership of different alliance systems, can make their own contributions toward creating a stable partnership of security between East and West. Security, without a doubt, is possible today only for all and only with the participation of all.

Also the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe would be possible. As an active advocate of the "Palme proposal," the GDR has repeatedly spoken out in favor of starting negotiations on the creation of corridors free from nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe along the border between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. As is known, talks between the SED and SPD working groups have been started in order to open up possibilities for implementing this proposal. Last April the Warsaw Pact nations appealed to the NATO states in connection with the same issue. The creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe could contribute toward lessening nuclear confrontation. Thus the world would come a step closer to the great aim of eliminating all nuclear weapons.

The readiness of the FRG to take active steps toward ending the arms race and toward disarmament would certainly have a positive influence on the situation in Europe. In this connection it is obvious that any reduction of military confrontation would essentially improve the conditions of bilateral cooperation.

The GDR is a reliable and predictable partner. We have been and always are in favor of world-open trade, in favor of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations on the basis of equal rights and respect for sovereignty. We regard this as an indispensable element of our policy for the well-being of the people and for securing peace. Economic exchange can and is intended to serve, promote, and strengthen the preservation of peaceful relations.

Thus we regard trade between the GDR and the FRG as an importrant stabilizing factor for shaping the relations between the two German states. It is, so to speak, an expression of the normality of the relations between states. Of course, normality also includes the fact that citizenship is mutually respected and that open border issues, like the Elbe border, are stettled in a reasonable way. Relations of peaceful coexistence cn the basis of the Helsinki Final Act are in the mutual interest and we consider them as expandable on the basis of the concluded agreements. Both sides should create the necessary prerequisites for that. The GDR is ready for it.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN -- Leipzig, 3 Sep (ADN) -- A consortrium of GDR foreign trade enterprises headed by the Elektrotechnik Export-Import foreign trade enterprise and the Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation trading company havesigned an aggreement in Leipzig. It provides for the further development of business relations in 1987. Planned are reciprocal deliveries of electrical engineering, chemical and mechine construction products as well as cooperation on third markets. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD]

POLAND'S MESSNER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD040855 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The Polish premier has arrived in Budapest for an official friendly visit. Zbigniew Messner was met at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Official Talks Begin

LD041110 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Polish talks commenced in Budapest Thursday. The Hungarian negotiating group is headed by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and includes Jazsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Lajos Berenyi, vice-president of the National Planning Office, Gyula Sos, deputy minister of industry, and Gyorgy Biczo, Hungarian ambassador to Warsaw.

The members of the Polish delegation [words indistinct] Council of Ministers, are Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Marek Holdakowski, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Henryk Jaroszek, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Andrzej Zor, deputy minister at the government office, and Tadeusz Czechowicz, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

Previously, Zbigniew Messner laid a wreath on the Hungarian Heroes' monument at Budapest Heroes' Square.

Further on Lazar-Messner Talks

LD042320 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- As reported Hungarian-Polish talks led by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, started in Budapest. In the course of the cordial and comradely meeting the parties gave briefs on the most important achievements of socialist construction, the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th HSWP and 10th PUWP congresses and current tasks. They discussed bilateral relations, paying special attention to economic cooperation. The parties also discussed the most important international issues, and stressed the significance of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty.

They appreciated the two countries' cooperation and the complex programme's role in the development of Hungarian-Polish relations. The parties appreciated the role of the meetings of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, general secretary of the PUWP CC, in strengthening friendship between the two nations and the two countries' cooperation.

It was stated that dynamism characterizes economic and commercial cooperation. Production specialization and cooperation plays an important role in economic cooperation. The parties paid great attention to the introduction of the new forms of cooperation, especially in electronics, road vehicle production and certain branches of the chemical industry. They hold useful the exchange of experiences in the implementation of the two countries' targets.

Polish Premier Visits Farm

LD042325 Budapest MTI in English 1932 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and his party staying in Hungary on an official friendship visit saw round a cooperative farm at Vacszentlaszlo, near Budapest, Thursday afternoon. The farm cultivating 6,000 hectares is characterized by advanced plant production and animal husbandry. Last year its production value amounted to almost 1,000 million forints, and profit to 44 million. The Polish prime minister saw the cow-breeding unit and was given information on the conditions of cattle-breeding on household farms.

Messner Decorates Lazar

LD050221 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] As reported earlier, Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, the Hungarian premier, been on an official friendship visit to Hungary since early this morning. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon, our premier visited one of the agricultural production cooperatives about 45 km from Budapest. The visit to this cooperative allowed him to aquaint himself on the spot with the organization, achievements, and development plans of Hungarian agriculture. Agriculture and the food economy are one of the increasingly important areas of our cooperation.

At this moment, ladies and gentlemen, the guests and hosts of this visit once again find themselves in the Parliament building. A ceremony is commencing, during which Zbigniew Messner will decorate Gyorgy Lazar with the great ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic, in recognition of the great personal contribution of the Hungarian politician to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our states and nations. [passage omitted]

PUGWASH CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUDAPEST 1 SEP

LD011956 Budapest MTI in English 0930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- The 36th Pugwash conference has opened in Budapest with 170 representatives of the movement. Discussions are to be held in five sections on the situation of the nuclear arms race, the problems of European security, the role of states with nuclear weapons in reducing warlike danger, the non-military means of easing tensions between East and West, the trends in international economic ties and issues of peace and detente.

Discussions Continue

LD031004 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) -- The Budapest conference of the Pugwash Movement continued on Tuesday in work groups. The participants discussed issues related to the verification of nuclear armament, communication between the parties, security in Europe, and the role of non-nuclear states belonging to different alliance systems in the averting of the danger of nuclear war. With regard to nuclear-free zones, it was discussed whether the establishment of the nuclear-free corridor included in the Palme report would increase the danger of a conventional war. According to some views short-range nuclear weapons are so closely connected with conventional weapons that the two cannot be separated.

On the appeal of the latest Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty which declared that the military doctrines should be of a defensive character on both sides, it was established that related steps would decrease the reciprocal feeling of threats. There was a debate on the present state of military doctrines, and non-provocative defence.

Gromyko, Egyptian, U.S. Delegates Speak

LD032019 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, Septeber 3 (MTI) -- On Wednesday, the second day of the Budapest conference of the Pugwash movement, participants discussed the issues of mutual security at a closed plenary session devoted to the memory of Swedish politician Olof Palme. Papers were delivered by Anatoliy Gromyko of the Soviet Union, Richard Garwin of the United States and Essen Calal [name as received] of Egypt.

Anatoliy Gromyko outlined the security policy of the Soviet Union and detailed the moratorium on nuclear tests. The U.S. expert condemned the attitude of the American Government which has refused to join the Soviet initiative. The Egyptian contributor discussed the widening economic gap between the advanced industrial states and the developing countries and the necessity of settling the related problems.

The issues of the nuclear arms race and European security, and the role of countries which do not belong to any alliance systems in averting the danger of a nuclear war were discussed at closed caucus sessions. Comparing the Soviet and American military doctrines, the participants condemned the star wars scheme of the United States. They also discussed issues of non-provocative defense, and the balance of the conventional armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

ECONOMIC REFORM REQUIRES MORE DEMOCRACY

AU221454 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Erzsebet Szalia: "How Do They See It in the Workshops? Workers' Opinions About the Reform"]

[Text] The concept of the new forms of enterprise management introduced in 1984 represented an important stage in the series of renewal efforts directed toward reform. This concept was aimed equally at expanding the democracy of enterprise decisions and at weakening enterprise leaders' dependence on the state apparatus. A concept was born of which we could presume that it would stir the imagination even of people who were till then only passive parties to the considerably contradictory social economic processes surrounding them. In this context, one could also presume that wider strata of public opinion than hitherto would relate to the reform processes and efforts far more actively and deliberately than before.

Starting from these presumptions, my collaborators Anna Bukva, Zoltan Nagy, Gyorgy Serfozo, and I conducted 60 interviews in November-December 1984 with people who were not dealing professionally with either economic or political issues. In this article, we sum up the interviewed workers' opinions on the reform and on the new forms of enterprise management. Our survey is not representative, but diversity of views is at the center of our research.

Different Attitudes

The differences in judging the reform and new forms of enterprise management are mainly related to differences in the general evaluation of socioeconomic problems and of the ways out of these problems. On the basis of this letter viewpoint, we can differentiate four types.

The passive subjects are not interested in other issues except their own family and financial problems. A majority of them do not generalize their difficulties, or do so only slightly, and as a whole, the members of this group are introverted and lack of a life strategy. They heard almost nothing about the reform and very little about the new forms of enterprise management. Their interpretation of the latter can be regarded as characteristic: "The economic leader will select the members of the enterprise council. People who will be able to speak to the point will be selected." "There was no such thing at my previous job. Obviously this will be welcomed because the manual workers will become more informed about the enterprise's public affairs."

The conservatives are aware of the social and economic problems and consider it necessary to increase efficiency interpreted in a general manner but along with a more determined and more forceful central guidance and supervision. The main characteristic of their thinking is that they blame the exaggerated liberalism of the leadership and the schemers [ugyeskedok] riding the crest of the reform waves for the problems facing the economy and first of all for their own problems. As a matter of fact, they claim, the reform process so far has not provided them valuable alternatives; therefore, they could not become participants in this reform.

They blame the exaggerated freedom brought by the reform for the economic problems: "This great independence is no good. There is no need to mince words and deny things as everyone can observe and everyone sees that our situation is deteriorating because of this great freedom. Tough measures should be instituted because there is too much laxity. Better supervision should be carried out." They do not sympathize with the new forms of enterprise management and they fear first of all that individual or clique interests might come to the fore. "I do not know whether these new councils would be any good. Many things are not working properly because they are overdiscussed. Individual interests might also come to the fore. I also heard that a skilled worker would have the same rank as the director in the enterprise council. I do not think this is right; everyone should have a rank at his own job."

The so-called "management modernizers" belong to the third type. They are interested in the situation of the economy and first of all the situation of their own workplaces. They are aware of the tensions and they blame first of all the inadequate management methods, the bad leaders, organizational and work discipline deficiencies, or external causes for these tensions. They would like the opinion and interests of the workers to be taken into greater consideration in decisionmaking.

They formulate with great determination the need for management moderization. However, insecurity lies behind their determination. Even the majority of the party members are dissatisfied with the existing social and political institutions, but all they can say is that it would be better if these institutions really expressed the workers' interests. The reform is also a rather ill-defined concept in their thinking. In the majority of them, one can see some sort of mysticization of the reform of 1968 and of the reform efforts ever since: They regard them as positive but they do not know why.

Their attitude toward the new forms of enterprise management is characterized mostly by ambivalence: "If it were worth speaking up, then these new forms of enterprise management would be welcome. But quite often, it is not worth speaking up, it is not worth carrying out public activity, because the one who is not engaged in public life has the same income, sometimes even more. They are telling us again to come up and speak without fear, but then one gets bumped on the head."

Fading Boundaries

The moderate proreformers blame first of all the inadequate operation of the economic mechanism and the sudden halt in the economic mechanism reform of 1968 for the social and economic problems facing the country. In addition, they also consider it important to expand democracy and to do this within the framework of the existing social and political system of institutions. The members of this group are well-informed people, they possess deep and thorough knowledge; at the same time, however, they are more pessimistic than the management modernizers.

They judged the new wave of reform of 1984 with considerable skepticism: "This reform is not a mature thing because it is always being reshaped a little. If it does not work, let us begin something else. In 1968 too, we began something and then gave it up, in spite of the fact that it was already down on paper. What if the same is going to happen now... People generally regard everything new with confidence except for the ones who fear their jobs." In spite of all their sympathy, the majority of these people also fear that the consistent implementation of the economic reform would also raise considerable problems and would first of all bring the schemers [ugyeskedok] into a disadvantageous situation. Behind these fears is the fact that, while they place great stress on the lack of social democracy when throwing light on the causes of the problems, they neither can nor want to imagine another type of democratic development than the use of the existing framework. Similar to the way they generally evaluate the possibilities of the reform, they also cast doubt on the new forms of enterprise management: "I am very much afraid of the enterprise council as the people do not dare to speak openly. Democracy has become insipid. In our place, if a leader is criticized, he is sooner or later hit on the head. It is not certain that suitable people will become members of the enterprise council; the chief will decide whom he will nominate. The chiefs are able to interfere in the nomination of the members of the enterprise council."

In classifying the interview subjects, we have not endeavored to form closed types, as there are no such types. The attitude of the interviewed workers contains many contradictory elements and there were only a few of them who expressed consistent opinions. More characteristic of the interviewees were the insecurity and the repitition of often contradictory opinions. The reason for thisis that the majority of them are inclined to avoid embarrassing recognition of facts (management modernizers and moderate proreformers), or they simply lack the knowledge enabling them to arrive at insights that can be generalized (the passive ones).

The Possibility of Development

The attitude of the workers in our survey toward the new forms of enterprise management has been characterized partly by lack of motivation and information, and partly by mystification, skepticism, and ambivalence. In spite of all these, it can be summed up that the new forms of enterprise management create a certain control from the viewpoint of the reform process.

There was no public supervision in the implementation of the promises of 1968, and that is the reason why the process of rearrangement could begin relatively soon. One of the reasons for this fact is that when the prices become more officially established, when there is an increase in the role played by the means of redistribution, or when credits become more fixed, society perceives it from a great distance and translates it inadequately into its own language. However, when it is not their own representatives who are elected in the new forums, they do perceive it directly. And people are also more sensitive to this because their income today is less stable than after 1968 when real incomes increased constantly.

The greater public control created by the new forms of enterprise management, however, cannot become effective if, in the process of getting acquainted with opinions, we rely only on surveys that reflect reality inadequately. Therefore, it is necessary for the different interests, wishes, and opinions existing in society to be able to freely articulate themselves and also to be able to express themselves in an institutional form. This is of intrinsic value on the one hand, and also one of the guarantees of the advance of the economic reform process, on the other.

The reform process begun in 1968 is progressing slowly because its achievements are not safeguarded by institutional guarantees. The social groups interested in the reform are not expressing their interests and are isolated from each other. The particular characteristic of trudging along is alredy hindering the reform from being able to rely on a relatively uniform social basis that is at least in tacit agreement and speaks the same language. The reform ideas that are being put into practice always offer development possibilities only to a part of society. This, however, also confronts with the concrete reform steps people who would be potential followers of these concepts in the event of a comprehensive reform program existed at would affect them too. Thus, a vicious circle has developed: The economic reform is progressing slowly because it lacks a social basis materialized in independent institutions; such a basis, however, cannot develop because the reform process is slow and not comprehensive enough. It follows from this basic formula that in the current situation of Hungarian society, a really penetrating economic reform and a social reform aimed at widening institutionalized democracy cannot be carried out in isolation from each other.

LAZAR CONCLUDES ANNUAL VACATION

AU021107 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has concluded his regular annual vacation.

NEW APPOINTMENT AT ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE

AU030847 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] The Council of Ministers has appointed Gyorgy Perczel as deputy chairman of the National Environmental Protection Office.

LEADERS CABLE USSR ON SHIP DISASTER

LD041555 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] In connection with the disaster involving the Soviet vessel Admiral Nakhimov, which led to loss of life, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner have sent a telegram of condolences to Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko and Nikolay Ryzhkov.

JARUZELSKI SENDS MESSAGE ON KEKKONEN'S DEATH

LD012032 Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today sent a message of condolences to President of Finland Mauno Koivisto in connection with the death of that country's former President Urho Kekkonen.

LIBYA'S DEFIANCE OF UNITED STATES PRAISED

AU041340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 86 p 7

[Ignacy Krasicki commentary: "Solidarity With Libyan Jamahiriyah"]

[Text] This year's anniversary of the Libyan revolution on 1 September is taking place under special circumstances in view of the fact that, following many brutal acts of interference, attempts at destablization, and the practical air assault last April, the United States again wants to attack Libya.

It was for this reason that the U.S. and Egyptian Armed Forces recently carried out joint maneuvers near Libya's borders, that the aircraft carrier Forrestal was sent into the Gulf of Sidra, and that F-111's arrive in North Africa from distant bases. The Reagan administration made no secret of all this. General Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who is on a tour of the allied capitals, admitted with exceptional candor, or rather with exceptional cynicism, that the United States wants to completely isolate Libya from the rest of the world in order to bring about a downfall of its revolutionary leadership headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

No one has been surprised that this time, too, the United States has used a worn-out excuse for its intention, namely, that Libya is allegedly preparing terrorist acts in the so-called free world. It is nothing new that whenever the U.S. Administration wants to strangle a national liberation movement it dubbs it "terrorist."

What about Libya? Why in the world would the United States continue with such stubborness to commit itself to actions aimed at destabilizing that African and Arab country, which is sparsely inhabited and which is just in the throes of development?

An indirect answer to the question is supplied by the anniversary of the Libya resolution on 1 September 1969. It was 17 years ago that progressive Libyan officers and the Libyan people threw off the Anglo-American yoke of dependence, overthrew the royal feudal system, and created conditons for implementating socially progressive reforms.

The United States has never come to terms with this revolution. The removal of its military bases from the especially sensitive area of Maghreb, from the very center of the Mediterranean basin, from the approaches to Chad constituted a painful blow to the plans of imperialism and colonialism. In turn, the impact of the Libyan liberation process of direct democracy and people's rule on the entire region was bound to create concern and basic reservations on the part of the United States, that police force of the Third World.

Libya's determined stand on the side of the Palestinian fighters, Syria, and other progressive forces of the entire Arab world has been and is a thorn in the side of the United States as well as Israel and Zionism.

Precisely on Libyan revolution day on 1 September these truths are even more meaningful and convincing. They indicate that the intention of the United States and the world imperialist forces are the same regarding Libya or say, Nicaragua.

That is why the Libyan Jamahiriyah can count on the complete and determined support of the world forces of peace and progress, including the USSR, Poland, and the entire socialist community.

The Soviet Government has recently demonstrated its solidarity with Libya. People's Poland, public opinion from which declares its cordial affection and support for the heroic Libyan people and their revolutionary leadership on their national day, also continues to demonstrate this solidarity.

URBAN: ECONOMIC RESULTS BETTER THAN PLANNED

LD031540 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaaw, Sept 3 -- At his weekly news conference yesterday government spokesman Jerzy Urban commented on Poland's economic performance in the first half of this year.

Some crucial economic results in the first half of this year are better than planned, he said. Industrial production is up 5.6 percent on the first half of 1985, which is above the assumed increase ranging from 2.8 to 3.2 percent. A decrease in incomes drawn from foreign tourists, which was reported by THE WASHINGTON POST daily, is not a matter of vital importance, as the amount of 6 million dollars is in question, and it can decrease by the end of the year, government spokesman stated.

Difficulties in supplying the market with basic foodstuffs, which are reported by the U.S. paper, are non-existent. There are only fragmentary problems in this sphere. The total sales of all foodstuffs increased by 6 percent, supplies of meat were by 16 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year, flour -- 13 percent cent, and butter -- 9 percent respectively.

Occasional difficulties concerned the supplies of fish, cheese, and coffee. A 3 percent increase was recorded in the sale of industrial products. This increase was particularly vivid in some branches. There were also groups of commodities, the supplies of which sharply fell down. Hence, the situation was diversified.

In some Western publications on Poland, positive phenomena are being omitted. Yet, they were not absent in the first half of this year, Urban stated. One can mention for instance, a high above-plan increase in industrial production, next to a similarity high increase in productivity in the processing industry, to the decrease of energy consumption in industrial production, to the very high increase in the procurement of pigs, a favourable state of grain and rape fields, giving a good forecast for this year's crops.

Foreign trade was marked by a large increase in turnover with socialist states.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON 'RECORD HARVEST'

AU021332 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Ewa Fiala report: "Minister S. Ziebe's Press Conference in the Council of Ministers Office"]

[Excerpts] The record 1986 grain harvest is a fact, although no one expected it. Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy, announced at the 27 August press conference at the Council of Ministers office that preliminary calculations showed that the average per-hectare yields of grain amount to 30 quintals, that the quality of potatoes will be good, that there should be no anxiety about sugar production, and that the procurement of about 2 million farm animals may be overfulfilled. [passage omitted]

So far over 3.5 million metric tons of grain have been procured as against the planned 5.8 million metric tons, and the minister expects that this amount may be exceeded. [passage omitted] Record yields of 80-90 quintals of best quality wheat were registered by producers cooperatives, state farms, and large cultivation areas comprising hundreds of hectares. Jerzy Szajer, a private farmer in Swieta Katarzyna village in Wroclaw Voivodship, harvesting 96 quintals per hectare on his nine-hectare farm. [passage omitted]

The reason for this favorable farming year has not only been the weather -- which was dry at the end of the spring and the beginning of the summer -- but primarily the diligence of farmers and better work organizations in villages, workshops, plants, trade, services, and processing enterprises, which must work at full speed to cope with incoming farm produce. Another reason has been the efficient fulfilment of the pledges imposed by the political directive that we must grow all the food we need.

This goal becomes increasingly realistic with each passing month and year. This year we will have to import about 2.2 million metric tons of grain as against the planned 3 million, and it looks like these imports will continue to decrease gradually. On the other hand, we must import concentrated animal feed because this helps to increase stockbreeding by increasing domestic stocks of feed. We must also export vegetables, fresh and processed fruit, meat, ham, rape in various forms, and any other surplus farm produce that can easily be sold abroad so that we are able to buy soya, tea, coffee, and similar commodities that we cannot grow ourselves. [passage omitted]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS WORKING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

AU040724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0637 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- Under the chairmanship of the RCP general secretary, president of Romania, chairman of the National Working People's Council, Nicolae Ceausescu, the proceedings of the Third Congress of the Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Coods Circulation and Finance started at the central pavilion of the exhibition centre in the morning of September 4. The proceedings are attended by thousands of delegates elected by the general meetings of working people held throughout the country prior to the congress. Present are also members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, party and state activists. The opening session was also attended by heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest as well as by foreign press correspondents.

The agenda includes reports on the fulfillment of the national economic plan for this year and the measures required for the fulfillment of Romania's socioeconomic development plan for 1986-1990 as well as on the implementation of the programme in force regarding the improvement of the quality and performance of products and the reduction of material consumption. On the agenda are also programmes concerning the intensive development of the national economy in the current five-year period, the improvement of the system of financing and crediting economic activities as well as the programme of raising the standards of living over 1986-1990 and steadily improving the quality of life.

During the opening session President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered an exposition.

The proceedings continue.

Ceausescu Speech

AU040812 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0608 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Third Congress of the Working People in Industry, Construction, Transportation, Goods Turnover, and Finance in Bucharest -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: The third congress of the working people in industry and other economic sectors, which is a high forum of our revolutionary workers democracy, represents a political event of historic significance for our socioeconomic development and Romania's progress toward new peaks of socialist progress and civilization. [applause]

From this great rostrum of our high forum of revolutionary workers democracy, I take great pleasure in extending to you, participants in the congress, all working people, and the entire Romanian nation warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

The third congress of working people, that is, of the owners, producers, and end-users of everything that is being attained in Romania, will examine the work carried out since the previous congress and will discuss and establish, in a spirit of high

revolutionary responsibility, the necessary steps to commendably fulfill the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring our country's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

The problems included in our congress agenda have been discussed in detail by management bodies and party cadres, by democratic bodies, and by the general meetings of working people in all fields of activity; these agenda items have been unanimously adopted by the Grand National Assembly as bills. This congress, attended by more than 11,000 delegates representing the workers class and technical intelligentsia of our fatherland, winds up a democratic discussion in which all the people participated; in this discussion the nation unanimously decided the future course of our fatherland for the ninties and the next century. [cheers, chants]

Therefore, one can reliably state that our plans and programs for the fatherland's socioeconomic development up to 1990 and, in the long run, up to year 2000 represent the creative collective thinking and will of the owners, producers, and end-users of all the material and cultural assets in our fatherland, that is, the collective thinking and will of all the people, who are fully masters of their destiny and who are consciously building -- in full unity under the leadership of our Communist Party -- their own free and independent future, a socialist and communist future. [cheers, chants]

I believe it is my high patriotic duty to recall at this great forum of our workers democracy the long road of struggle and sacrifice covered by our people over more than 2,500 years since the documented existence of the Dacians, who were the most just and courageous among the Thracians, and the 600th anniversary this year of the reign of the great voyvode Mircea the Great in Wallachia, an event which marked the rebirth of the Romanian people and the start of the struggle against foreign domination, for independence, and for the formation of the Romanian people and nation and the independent united nation state. [cheers, chants]

We honor and will always honor our glorious past of heroic struggle for the formation of our people and nation; we will always honor our forefathers, the millions of unknown heroes, who did their best, spared no effort, and gave their lives, thus making the supreme sacrifice for the freedom and existence of our people and nation. [cheers, chants]

This year we also celebrated almost the 100th anniversary of the creation of the first party of the workers class and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP, which raised to a higher level our revolutionary struggle against oppression and for social and national justice, thus honorably fulfilling its task of organizing and leading the struggle to attain revolutionary changes, carry out the socialist revolution, and successfully build socialism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

The road of struggle and sacrifice of the workers class from its emergence on the historical scene up to its transformation as the leading class of the entire nation has been long. We greatly honor the sacrifices of revolutionaries and patriots who gave their lives for the victory of the revolution, for peace, and for Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

We pay homage to all our forefathers who -- at various times in our long history of struggle, sacrifice, and work -- gave their best to serve the fatherland and the people, who are the true builders of history. We owe them and will always owe our full gratitude, honor, and regard. [cheers, chants]

Now, when the glorious people have become full masters of their destiny, the best way to honor our glorious past is to do all we can to promote the socioeconomic development of the fatherland, to raise the material and intellectual level and the well-being of the entire nation, to further strengthen the independence and sovereignty of Romania, and to ensure the bright communist future of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

In the spirit of high revolutionary responsibility for the present and future of our nation, we should do all we can to ensure that the decisions of this great forum of workers democracy will pool and the people's creative efforts to firmly implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and promote Romania's firm advance along the road of progress, well-being, socialism, and communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in the 1981-85 5-year plan, Romania has convered yet another important stage along the road of socioeconomic development, greater material and cultural well-being for all the people, and a higher overall level of socialist civilization. In this period industrial production has increased by more than 21 percent and agricultural production by more than 10 percent. On this basis, national income increased by more than 24 percent. Our national wealth has also registered a strong increase; in 1985 our national wealth amounted to about 4,000 billion lei, of which fixed assets amounted to almost 3,000 billion lei. The socioeconomic development has ensured appropriate conditions for raising the living standard. In the past 5-year plan period, the working people's real remuneration increased by 8 percent and the peasantry's incomes by about 12 percent. At the same time, children's allowances increased by 30 percent along with social rights and expenditures, which amounted to abut 4,700 lei per capita in 1985.

In this period, we attained an investment volume of more than 1,146 billion lei, we commissioned about 2,500 new facilities in all counties. It is worth mentioning here the completion of the Danube-Black Sea Canal. At the same time, we carried out a vast housing program and built many sociocultural units. We can state that in the years of socialism, particularly in the more than 20 years since the Ninth Party Congress, our country has registered great socioeconomic changes. Our towns and villages have acquired a new image, thus ensuring increasingly better living conditions for all our fatherland's citizens.

On the 42d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, Romania presents itself as an industrial-agrarian country in full development. In 1986, industrial production is 111 times higher than 1944 and agricultural production has increased by more than 4 times. We should point out that we had to overcome many difficulties during the previous 5-year plan; these difficulties were caused by the world economic crisis and certain contradictions in our society. However, even in these conditions we succeeded in making important progress in our fatherland's overall development along the road of socialism and in strenthening the country's material and intellectual capacity. At the same time, we concentrated our efforts in the past 5-year plan on consolidating the great achievements of the seventies in order to create the necessary prerequisites for the transition to a new socioeconomic development stage. In spite of all this, being revolutionaries, we must openly admit certain serious shortcomings in various sectors during this period, these shortcomings had a negative impact on the fatherland's development. However, even in the difficult conditions of the 1981-85 5-year plan we could have obtained much better results in all fields if we had worked in all sectors with greater responsibility and exactingness.

I mention all this because now, when we are embarking upon the new 5-year plan, we should draw all the necessary conclusions and resolutely work to eliminate shortcomings and deficiencies and ensure the proper organization of activities in order to unflinchingly implement the targets established by the 13th RCP Congress.

Looking back at the great achievements in the years of socialism, including those of the past 5 years, we can proudly assert that, under the leadership of our Communist Party, the Romanian people have attained outstanding successes, thus raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

All these great achievements clearly demonstrate the correctness of the policy of the RCP, the leading political force in our society, which is creatively applying generally valid truths and laws and the principles of scientific socialism to concrete conditions and realities prevailing in Romania. All these great achievements prove the superiority of the socialist system and are the outcome of the heroic work of our wonderful workers class and of the peasantry and intelligentsia, who are unflichingly implementing, in full unity, the domestic and foreign party-state policy. These achievements are the result of the self-denying activity of all our people, full masters of their destiny, who are consciously fashioning their own future. [cheers, chants]

From this high rostrum of our revolutionary workers democracy, I extend to the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and the entire nation warmest congratulations for all these achievements as well as wishes for new successes in implementing the socioeconomic development program and raising our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization and further strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, the third working people's congress takes place in the first year of the eighth 5-year plan, when all our people have embarked with all their might on the task of implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward the communist society. The strategic goal of the 1986-90 5-year plan is Romania's transition to a new development stage, from a developing socialist country to a country of medium development. By the year 2000 our fatherland will become a comprehensively developed socialist country in which the communist principles of work, distribution, life, and revolutionary ethics and equity will increasingly assert themselves. The new 5-year plan marks the transition to an intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other national economic branches and to a new quality of all the people's work and life. The attainment of this strategic goal and of intensive development require as an objective prerequisite the implementation of the new scientific-technical and agrarian revolution and the application of new revolutionary changes in organizing and running all activity on the basis of the latest world scientific-technical achievements, law-governed social realities, and overall human knowledge.

The RCP Central Committee plenum and the plenum of the Working People's National Council and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council have discussed and adopted the uniform national plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1986-90. This plan became law once it was unanimously adopted by the Grand National Assembly. In the 1986-90 5-year plan, our industrial production will increase at an average annual rate of 7.5-8 percent, in accordance with plan provisions. By applying the measures on scientifically organizing production and work, we will ensure appropriate conditions for further increasing production. All prerequisites exist for doubling industrial commodity production in the eighties. Likewise, national income will increase during the current 5-year plan at a rate of more than 10 percent. For the entire eighties, we should more than double national income. I consider it necessary to emphasize that during the eighth 5-year plan, the entire industrial commodity production surplus will practically be attained on the basis of greater labor productivity, which will double; in 1990, it will be more than 2.2 times higher than in 1989. The national income will increase at an annual rate of 10 percent; in the 1989-90 period, it will increase about 2.5 times. At the same time, we envisage a strong increase in efficiency and profitability in all spheres of activity.

In keeping with plan provisions and the measures to modernize and scientifically organize production and work and to improve the new economic-financial mechanism, one can say that the new 5-year plan is a decisive stage in implementing the party program for modernizing and raising the technical and qualitative level of production and increasing the efficiency of the entire national economy. [applause]

By fulfilling our socioeconomic development plans and programs in the current 5-year plan, Romania will cover a decisive stage for our people's future and for our fatherland's firm progress toward the golden dream, communism. [cheers, chants]

We must be fully aware of the fact that any lags during the current stage will seriously affect the entire socioeconomic development of our fatherland for a long time. The participants in the congress, the working people, and the entire nation are well acquainted with the provisions of our socioeconomic development plans up to 1990 and the year 2000. Therefore, I will not dwell too long on them; I would only like to point out certain problems on which we should concentrate our main efforts.

First, we must work resolutely to develop the energy and raw materials base in order to secure appropriate conditions for the expedient unfolding of all activity. The plan provisions in this field make it possible to solve the energy problem in general terms by 1990. It is necessary to take all steps to commission all coal-based power stations, hydropower stations, and nuclear plants and ensure their proper functioning. At the same time, we will have to intensify steps to reduce energy consumption, to recover and reuse certain energy sources, and to attain new energy sources. In this respect, highly responsible tasks devolve on the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum, and Geology, and all consuming ministries.

All steps should be taken to implement the programs on increasing the reserves of useful minerals and developing the raw and other materials base. The ministries in charge of the production of raw and other materials should resolutely work to commendably implement the provisions of existing plans and programs. At the same time, all ministries should take resolute steps to reduce material consumption and to recover, recondition, and reuse materials, subassemblies, and parts, which will ensure about 50 percent of the requirements for raw and other materials in many sectors and even more in other sectors.

Intensive development requires firm steps to raise the technical and qualitative level of products so that they can meet production requirements in all respects and further increase our competitiveness on foreign markets. Everybody should properly realize that the new development stage of the Romanian socialist society requires, as an objective prerequisite, that the entire production process be based on the latest achievements of science and technology. This is the decisive element of asserting the force and superiority of socialism and ensuring the active participation of our state in the international division of labor. As I have already said, we should pay particular attention during the current 5-year plan to strongly increasing labor productivity by scientifically organizing work, standardizing technologies, and introducing automation and robots, in accordance with the requirements of each sector of activity. At the same time, we should resolutely work to strongly increase economic efficiency and the profitability of all sectors. In accordance with the provisions of established programs, all steps should be taken to ensure that each unit and each sector of activity operates on the basis of self-management and self-determination and that each product is manufactured with maximum efficiency and profitability. We must do all we can to constantly cut back on consumption and to manufacture each product with the lowest of expenditures, because only thus will we be able to ensure a great increase in the national revenue and in the people's wealth in general -- a guarantee of the homeland's contant development and of improving the general well-being of our entire nation.

The intensive development of the Romanian economy, the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of products, and an increase in productivity and efficiency can be achieved only on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology. This is why one can state that in the eighth 5-year plan and up to the year 2000 the role of science and education and of culture in general will increase vigorously as decisive factors for the successful construction of the communist society and for constantly raising the level of civilization and the material and cultural strength of our homeland.

It is necessary to intensify research and the activity of perfecting and renewing the production process, to discover new energy sources, and to create new materials and technologies which will cut back on energy and raw material consumption and permit a better utilization of raw and other materials and of the work performed by all our people. We must further strengthen cooperation between research, education, and the production process. Let us pursue the finalization, as soon as possible, of research work in all areas and the rapid introduction of the results of that research in the production process. In this area, too, we must shorten, as much as possible, the research, production, and (?end-product) cycle. The results of research work must be reflected in the technical and qualitative level of the new products and in a more vigorous increase in economic efficiency and labor productivity.

As the national program of scientific-technological research stipulates, any improvement and any new product must be characterized by better parameters from a qualitative and technological viewpoint and in terms of performance and economic efficiency. We have reached such a decisive development stage for our people that scientific research and Romanian technology must act with great courage and determination and with great responsibility and exactingness to modernize and improve the technical level of the overall activity so that the participation of Romanian science will play a decisive role in implementing the party program and in raising the level of civilization of our homeland.

It is necessary to constantly perfect education and to strengthen its link with science and the production process in order to ensure the necessary cadres of workers and highly qualified specialists for all areas of activity. We must firmly apply the provisions and laws in education and the programs of polyqualification and of fashioning workers and specialists armed with multiple and excellent knowledge in various fields so that they are able, in keeping with our society's socioeconomic requirements and with the new achievements of science and technology, to change from one activity to another more easily. Generally speaking, determined measures are necessary in all areas to perfect the training of cadres and the activity of remaking them and of constantly improving their professional and technical knowledge. We must never forget that intensive development, a new quality, a new efficiency, and high productivity can be achieved only with working people who are highly qualified and bear great responsibility. [applause]

Neither automation nor use of robots can replace man. In the following period, in the future, and always man will continue to represent the decisive factor of progress and civilization and of socioeconomic development. Therefore, we will have to do our utmost to continuously raise the general level of technical, scientific, and general cultural knowledge of all working people and of all our people. This is the guarantee of our homeland's steady progress onto the highest peaks of progress and civilization, this is the guarantee for the victory of communism in Romania! [applause]

The uniform national plan for socioeconomic development in the eighth 5-Year Plan period envisages the attainment of an investment volume of about 1,400 billion lei. A significant part of these investments are directed toward the development of the energy and raw material base and carrying out irrigation and land improvement work. In all sectors of activity the investments must ensure the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and all the other sectors of the national economy and also raise the technical and quality level of all socioeconomic activity. At the end of the eighth 5-Year Plan period, the national wealth will be about 5,500 billion lie, of which fixed assets will represent about 3,800 billion lei. Lie has demonstrated the correctiness of our party policy of allocating an important part, about 30 percent, for development. On this basis, we will ensure the more marked progress of socialist property and will ensure the general progress of our homeland. We will have to consolidate and constantly develop the socialist state and cooperative property, the basis for firm progress toward new peaks of progress and civilization, toward improving the nation's well being and strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignity. Considering the great sum designated for investment, resolute measures are required in all sectors for good management, with maximum efficiency of investments, for reducing investment costs and increasing the efficiency of each invested leu. It is necessary to practically renounce new constructions, and investments should be directed toward modernizing machines and tools and developing the existing capacities according to the most advanced techniques. I would like to very seriously draw attention to the fact that we must put an end to random construction and to the tendency of some unit managers to build all kind of buildings without any justification, just wasting the national wealth. We must put an end to this irrepsonsible attitude for the good of our entire nation. [applause]

Only in this way will we be able to ensure the fulfillment of the intensive development program and the raising of the technological level and of economic profitability. The plans and programs of activity envisage great measures in the field of modernizing transportation, which has to appropriately satisfy the needs of the entire national economy, and at the same time it should lead to a cutback in transportation costs. Generally, more determined actions should be taken in all sectors of activity, on the basis of established plans and programs, in order to unflichingly implement the 13th congress decisions on the harmonious development of all socioeconomic branches. In the current 5-year plan period we will also continue to ensure the harmonious development of all counties of the country. This is an orientation which represents one of the great achievements of our party policy. In 1990 industrial production will be at least 50,000 lei per inhabitant in all counties, and in 8 counties it will exceed 100,000 lei. Agriculture, services to the population, and other activities will also develop and will raise the general level of socioeconomic development of all the counties, towns, and communes of our homeland. On this basis, ever better working and living conditions will be ensured, and there will be true equality of rights for all Romania's citizens. [applause] At the same time, the general development, the organization and perfection of the production activity and the remuneration system, and raising the professional and cultural level will bring closer the working and living conditions in villages and towns, thus leading to the homogenization of our society and to building the unitary society of working people. We must achieve a true revolution in people's way of thinking and working, in their professional, technological, scientific, and cultural level, and in shaping the new man with a high revolutionary and patriotic awareness. This lawful revolutionary process will represent a great qualitative change in social relations and in all the people's way of thinking and living. I repeat again, it will be a true revolution, with profound consequences for the future activity of building communism. [applause]

Dear comrades, the 1986-90 5-year plan envisages a strong development of international economic exchange and of foreign trade activity. In many sectors production for export represents more than 30 percent. Resolute measures are therefore needed to develop international economic relations with all countries, regardless of their social system. In accordance with the long-term program for cooperation with CEMA member-states, we must work to perfect the cooperation and production-sharing activities with a view to appropriately fulfilling -- within the framework of cooperation with CEMA member-states -- our energy, raw material, machinery, equipment and other needs. The improvement of cooperation and specialization and the establishment -- where it seems necessary -- of joint companies must be based on and must consider the independent development of each national economy. Under no circumstances should we follow the example of the multinational imperialist societies, which, as a matter of fact, have become means of oppressing other people.

Cooperation, I repeat, specialization, when it seems necessary and is possible, must be based on the national property of each country and on the fact that the product or part of the national product should belong to each country and nation, in accordance with that country's participation in this activity. We cannot establish an kind of supranational companies [applause]

At the same time, we must actively participate in improving the activity of CEMA and the system of prices so that specialization and production sharing and exchanges reflect the new relations of full equality and mutual advantage and contribute to the more intensive progress of each socialist CEMA member-country and of the socialist countries in general. Likewise, taking into consideration the increasingly greater role played by science and technology, we should actively participate in implementing the technical and scientific cooperation program up to the year 2000 so that within this cooperation, we will be able to raise production to the highest technical and quality level. We must see to it that the science and technology of socialist countries should be not only at the same level with the latest discoveries in the international arena, but that in many fields it should rank first. It is not a secret to anybody -- as a matter of fact the developed capitalist countries permanently declare it -- that now the decisive role in the competition between capitalism and socialism is played by the development of modern science and technology. The capitalist countries state that they would like to retain their superiority, in this field and leave socialist countries behind. This concept, as a matter of fact, rises from the capitalist class system, which views everything, including science, from the angle of narrow, selfish interests and not as a contribution to the general development of cooperation, to the socioeconomic progress of each nation, and to the cause of international peace. We must embark most resolutely on scientific and technological research activity in order to bring about the failure of these plans. We speak out for international scientific and technological cooperation with all countries and for general progress, and not in order to leave behind one or another group of states. Scientific-technological cooperation among all countries, regardless of their social system, should be an imporatant factor in ensuring international economic stability, eliminating underdevelopment, and romoting relations of full equality and mutual advantage and should serve friendship and peace throughout the world. [applause]

We are also determined to act most resolutely to develop economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation with the socialist countries that are not CEMA member-countries. We believe that cooperation in production and in science and technology with all socialist countries is of decisive importance for the progress of each country, for strengthening independence, for reasserting the force and security of socialism, and for increasing the socialist countries' contribution to the general cause of progress and peace throughout the worked. [applause]

At the same time, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we will broadly develop economic relations, including production sharing, where it is possible in the field of science and technology with all countries, regardless of their socialist system. We attach great importance to and we broadly develop relations with developing countries. I wish to reiterate our belief that this group of countries have many possibilities to solve, with their own forces, many important problems, including problems in the field of modern science and technologies. Likewise, we will continue to develop relations in the economic, technical, and scientific fields with developed capitalist countries. We speak out for a broad cooperation with the Common Market countries and with the Common Market itself. We are ready to conclued a general agreement and to establish diplomatic relations. Likewise, we deem it necessary that direct relations be established between the Common Market and CEMA in accordance with the tasks devolving on each of them. Taking into consideration the existance in various parts of the world some economic bodies for economic cooperation, we are ready to develop broad relations with the countries belonging to these organizations and with the respective bodies themselves as well. We are determined to actively participate in the international division of labor and in the exchange of material and cultural values among all nations of the world. In this spirit, each ministry, each economic center and unit should act most resolutely to implement the general policy of expanding international economic relations, of completing export production in a timely manner and at a high quality level, and ensuring that Romanian products are competitive with and comparable to the best similar products in the world. We speak out for and we will develop broadly barter trade and the long-term agreements which give far reaching and secure prospects to international relations. We are determined to do our utmost in order to eliminate, in the shortest time possible, our foreign debt and ensure an active balance, this being a condition of particular importance for the continuation of the development of our international economic relations. We must do all we can to expand economic relations with all countries, to eliminate restrictions and artificial barriers, and to fight any tendencies of using economic exchanges for political purposes and for interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Economic exchanges and production sharing should be based on equality and mutual advantage and should always serve the cause of friendship among nations and peace throughout the world. [applause]

Dear comrades, the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development and the other programs ensure, together with the overall development of our country, a constant improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of our people -- the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. [applause]

In the eighth 5-Year plan, too, some 70 percent of the national income will be allocated for the consumption fund and some 30 percent for the socioeconomic development fund. On this basis we will ensure an increase of some 6 percent in the real incomes of the working people and peasantry, an increment in social expenditures, and the implementation of other measures aimed at improving the general well-being of our people. We will achieve some 750,000 new apartments and thus will resolve, in general terms, the problem of housing for all working people by 1990. Already now, there is no need to build new apartments in a number of counties, and in some cities we even have a surplus of housing. In the current 5-year plan we have to conclude the planning and organization on a modern basis, of our cities and villages and to begin the modern planning and organization of communes. In our country's capital we will conclude the construction of the new political-administrative center, the modernization work on the Dimbovita River, the construction of the subway, and other general modernization and organizational work. We will continue to allocate important funds for education and health -- important factors for raising the general standard of living and level of civilization of our people.

Special attention must be paid in all sectors and units to applying the socialist principles of remuneration on the basis of the overall contract system. We must always proceed from the fact that the incomes of each working man and of each citizen in our homeland must be determined by work alone and by the contribution made to the country's development. In keeping with provisions and our remuneration system, incomes are unlimited; on the other hand, no one can have guaranteed incomes without working. We ensure and guarantee for each citizen working conditions in keeping with our society's requirements for equal remuneration for equal work. We firmly apply the principle: from each according to capability, and to each according to the work performed. And we apply the principle: neither work without bread nor bread without work.

In the past 20 years we took radical measures regarding the ratio between the incomes of various categories of working people by firmly applying the principles of socialist ethics and equity. We have established and we will perfect social and production relations, as well as the income system, so that they will contribute to giving an impetus to the productive activity and also ensure an appropriatel level of income for all working people. We are against the leveling principle and we are also against an exaggerated differentiation.

Once again I want to repeat, our society can tolerate unlimited incomes as a result of work performed. Thus, there will certainly be people with higher incomes and others with lower incomes. However, all of them have the same conditions and it is in their power -- through their work, their activity, through improving their training, and on the basis of their own exactingness -- to produce as much as possible, to give as much as possible to society, and to earn high incomes. [applause]

The society we are building is a society of creative work and of social justice and equity. We must always bear in mind that man himself--the supreme creation of nature -- is a result of work. Thus, the formation and development of man can be achieved only through work, as can the creative activity aimed at material and cultural assets in all areas.

The working people's councils must watch over the implementation of these principles of revolutionary ethics and equity. We have eliminated for good the exploitation of man by man. There is no room and there will never be room in our society for those who want to live without working, or at the expense of the work performed by others. We will constantly watch out to ensure the supreme right of our people to work, so that each citizen in our homeland will be able to perform useful work in keeping with his training to ensure this livelihood on the basis of honest work, thus also contributing, in close cooperation with the other working people, to the development of the country in general and to improving the people's general well-being. We must always bear in mind that the well-being of each person can be achieved only on the basis of prosperity and an increase in the wealth of the whole nation. [applause]

Dear comrades, for more than 15 years the management of socioeconomic activity has been performed on the basis of the principles of worker's self-management and economic financial self-administration. In this respect we have gained a great deal of experience, both positive and negative. Life, the true judge, has demonstrated the correctness and viability of self-management and of the democratic forms of organization and management. However, we must frrankly state that not all sectors have firmly applied these forms, specifically the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism. Taking all this into consideration, we have taken new measures to perfect the overall system of worker's self-management and economic-financial self-administration. The new measures that have been adopted and that are very well known aim at strengthening the responsibility of the managerial councils and of general meetings in the management of the overall socioeconomic activity.

We have proceeded from the need to set proper norms for material expenditures, work, and for circulating funds and assets, so that at all times each sector, each unit, and throughout the country we will be able to establish what is being manufactured, at what technical level, and at what costs the given production is being achieved. It is necessary to take very responsible action to strengthen order and discipline in all areas and in all units. Each working people's collective has to administer a part of the overall wealth of our whole people, thus it is responsible toward the people and the bodies of the state of the workers revolutionary democracy in connection with how it administers and manages that part of the national wealth. We have introduced the principle of profit sharing. The working people, as producers and owners of the wealth entrusted by our society to each working collective and through participation in the development fund with social shares, are also personal owners of a certain part of the wealth of the given units. As owners, producers, and end users, the working people and the managerial councils are fully responsible for the progress of activity, for fulfilling production plans, and for improving product quality and increasing economic efficiency.

We have decided to proceed to strengthening the principles of self-financing and of substantially reducing bank credits; and we want to intensify the production process, shorten the production cycle from the arrival of raw materials in units and up to commodity production and its sale. We have worked out new norms for production. Generally speaking, we aim at improving the material and financial turnover, at increasing the circulation of money and of our currency -- important factors for economic stability and efficiency.

Establishing these measures, we proceeded from objective economic laws and from our own experience, that of other socialist economies, and from the experience of capitalist economies. We did not take account of cliches or dogmas. We proceeded and continue to proceed from realities of our society by firmly observing the principles of scientific socialism. Acting to eliminate certain mistakes and certain failings, certain discordance and certain outdates forms which are no longer in keeping with the new development stage, by no means do we think of turning back; we do not intend and will never intend, in any form, to make room for the penetration, in various forms, of capitalist forms in our economy. We will always act to perfect the forms of management [Ceausescu corrects himself] self-management and self-financing on a socialist basis and by strengthening socialist ownership -- the base and the only way to ensure the victory of socialism and communism and to ensure the well-being of our people in general. [cheers, chants]

We believe that we now have a system of self-management and an economic-financial system in keeping with our society's development stage which smoothly combine general interests with the personal interests of each owner and producer and of each working man. We are firmly determined to continue to do all we can to implement all programs and measures unflichingly, so that workers self-management and economic-financial self administration will be able to operate in all sectors and so that the creative energies of all working people will be given impetus in building socialism and communism.

All collective leadership bodies, the ministries -- both economic and coordinating ones -- are duty-bound to take firm measures to unswervingly implement all norms and principles of self-management and self-administration in all areas. It is ncessary to continue to perfect the planning and management system; we must see to it that the new managerial councils in branches of activity will play a more important role in the proper coordination and progess of the overall activity.

We view the uniform national socioeconomic development plan as an objective requirement for the development of the socialist society which eliminates the random factor in the production process and in sales. Life has demonstrated that it is necessary to have a system of stable prices, both for output and for sales, which will take account of real production costs and will eliminate anarchy and profiteering. By no means can we permit in any sector, including retail trade, prices to be set at random or, as the Olt people say, to be regulated by the market.

Generally speaking, it is necessary for the central bodies -- beginning with planning, the financial bodies, and supply to play their role in the proper organization and performance of the overall activity under better conditions. At the same time, we must ensure a better operation of the Council of Ministers as the collective leadership body of the overall socioeconomic activity. It is also necessary to increase the responsibility of the working people's councils in ministries to a greater extent, as well as that of the National Council of Working People, to ensure a proper operation of the overall democratic framework of leading the socioeconomic activity.

In 15 years of activity, the working people's councils, as collective leadership bodies of owners, producers, and end users, have fully proved their viability. In industry and other economic areas, and in research, education, and other social areas there are more than 28,600 managerial councils incorporating more than 412,800 workers, technicians, engineers, professors, scientists, economists, educational cadres, physicians, clerks, and other people. More than 40 percent of the members of these councils are workers, technicians, and foremen coming directly from the production process. To this we must add the working people's councils in agriculture and in the cooperative system which amount to some 1,600 representing a total of more than 197,000 members, of which more than 100,000 are peasants. The county working people's councils in agriculture ensure the coordination and management of regional units and of the overall activity. Countrywide, we have the National Council of Working People, the Higher Agricultural Council, the Council of Science, education, and the Council of Culture and, as is known, every 5 years congresses are held by all these branches. At the same time, every 5 years the congress of people's councils is held.

Within the framework, I will not refer to the state democratic bodies or the mass and civic organizations which play a very important role in the system of the workers revolutionary democracy.

This very congress, the great democratic forum of the working people is a telling expression of the new democratic framework which we have achieved and which represents a new form of the people's participation in leading overall activity. The increasingly closer cooperation between the state bodies and the new democratic bodies at a national level and in counties and their more and more organic integration must lead to a new democratic system in which the people will represent the decisive factor. We can correctly state that we have achieved a unique democratic system which ensures the participation of all social categories and of all people in the conscious leadership of our entire country. [applause]

We do not deny and do not underrate other democratic forms. However, we are against absolutizing or recognizing capitalist or another democracy as a model. The democratic bodies we have set up, I want to repeat, ensure the participation of all our people and all social categories in the country's leadership, who, having the same interests, aim at the same political and socioeconomic goals. The great changes in the development of the forces of production, the new forms of ownership of the means of production, and the development of science, education, and culture require new forms of leadership in which the masses and all our people will have a decisive say.

We must always bear in mind that the improvement of leadership and the planning of the economy in keeping with the new development stage and in concordance with objective laws must increase the responsibility and the active participation of the working people and all our people in the leadership of the overall society. Workers revolutionary democracy, the participation by the masses and our people in our society's leadership, is a decisive factor for eliminating social and national inequalities and for socialist and communist construction. We are building socialism for the people and with the people. This means that the people are a decisive factor in everything that is being achieved in our homeland and that the people, acting consciously and in conformity with the general development requirements, are freely building their independence and their golden future -- communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I deem it necessary to refer -- at the working people's congress, too -- to the need to constantly enhance the leading role of the party in all areas. All party bodies and organizations must act in the spirit of communist responsibility to ensure the proper operation of all socialist democracy bodies and the firm application of the worker self-management and self-administration and to unite the efforts of all working people and of all our people in implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state.

The party's leading role cannot be achieved only on the basis of declaration; it must materialize on the basis of an active participation by each Communist in the unswerving implementation of the party decisions and of the country's laws. The party's leading role is expressed in the activity carried out by each party committee, organization, and member. The further strengthening of the party's leading role in all areas must be achieved through an organic integration of the Communists, the party bodies, and organizations in the activity of state bodies and of the new democratic bodies.

Being the ruling party, the party cannot stay above or outside the society's leadership bodies. And, I want to repeat, it must integrate itself in their activity and must play an organzing and stimulating role in the overall activity. The party bodies must not, in any form, serve as substitutes for state bodies, working people's councils, or mass organizations. However, they are obligated to ensure the proper operation of these. The party members in those bodies and in all sectors of activity are responsible to the party bodies for their activity and the activity of the bodies of which they are members. The great revolutionary changes, the new socioeconomic realities, the achievements of science and of world knowledge require an intensified political-educational activity, an increase in the revolutionary awareness of the working people and of all our people, and the fashioning of a new man, conscious builder of the new social system.

Let us base our entire political-educational activity on the revolutionary concept about the world and life -- scientific socialism and dialectical and historic materialism -- let us arm the party and all our people with the most modern achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge in general. We must constantly bear in mind that we must act and work as revolutionaries, that the revolution has not been concluded and that it continues under the conditions of the new development stage; we must bear in mind that we must always struggle for further and further discoveries in all areas. Let us perfect our political-social thinking and concept. In no area, and not even in social sciences, has the revolutionary process been concluded and it will never conclude. To be a communist and a revolutionary means to act always against everything that is old and outdated and to boldly promote what is new in all areas. It is true, it is necessary to be aware and understand the new tendencies and to act so that they will assert themselve with all their strength in society.

Drawing conclusions from the past, we must always look ahead, be bold, and have confidence in the people's masses and in the people, and true forger of history. Thus, we will act as revolutionaries and be able to understand events and the requirements of the development stage in which we are carrying out our activity and, thus, we will be able to seek the best ways to ensure our firm advance toward the golden dream -- communish. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we have wonderful prospects for our homeland's development up to 1990 and beyond to the year 2000. We have clear programs and measures for all areas. What is decisive now is the organizational activity, practical work, and the strengthening of order and discipline to implement all programs and decisions. We have everything available that is needed. We have an excellent guide -- the RCP, which has demonstrated through deeds that is is honorably fulfilling its role. Most of all, we have a wonderful workers class, wonderful people who, fully united, are following the party and its domestic and foreign policy in the firm belief that this is a guarantee for Romania's progress toward the golden dream, for improving our general well-being, and for strengthening the independence and sovereignty of our homeland.

Let us do all we can -- each one at his work place -- to be up to the party's and people's trust and to spare no efforts in implementing the targets of the Eigth 5-year plan, the 13th party congress decisions, and the party programs of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. Only by optimally implementing -- each one of us our tasks and responsibilities will be able to demonstrate that we are fulfilling our duties toward the party, the homeland, and toward the people and that we are working for the golden present and future of Romania. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of our plans and programs for socioeconomic development can only be carried out successfully in conditions of peace and international cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. Proceeding from this, Romanian participates actively in all international activity and in resolving the complex problems of our age, to the benefit of cooperation and peace and of each nation's independence. We are firmly convinced that disarmament, peace, and cooperation with all states can serve the cause of progress and peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

We firmly base our relations with all states on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We attach particular importance to expanding and deepening relations of cooperation with the neighboring socialist countries and all socialist states. We advocate strengthening cooperation and solidarity with socialist countries, on the basis of respect for each state's independence, with the belief that this full in accords with the interests of each socialist country and the cause of socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

International life is characterized by the further existence and even shaarpening of a number of contradictions between certain states and groups of states. The contradiction between developing countries and the developed capitalist countries continues to accentuate. Generally speaking, international relations are characterized by serious tension, as a result of the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the maintenance and extension of certain conflicts, the use and threat of force, and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. All this increases the danger of a new world war which, in the current circumstances, would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, something which would lead to the destruction of the conditions for the existence of life itself on our planet.

It is true that, at the same time, we have witnessed an intensification of the actions of the public opinion and various political, scientific, and cultural forces, including religious ones, in favor of disarmament, against war, and for peace. A number of discussions and negotiations are in progress; however, thos does not mean that we have reached a certain point of detente in international life. One can say that there is a relative balance between fundamentally opposed (?forces) in international life. Life and reality prove that the forces advocating the arms race and the policy of force cannot act as they would have liked to; at the same time, the realistic forces advocating disarmament and peace are not strong enough to bring about a change in the course of world developments. One can talk about a real start of detente only when nuclear testing stops and the nuclear and conventional arms race comes to a halt and when steps will be taken to truly reduce military troops, armaments, and military expenditures. Without such concrete steps, no negotiations -- although they are important and necessary -- can be considered as real steps toward detente, disarmament, and peace. Therefore, one can state that the key problem of our age is changing the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe and promoting a new policy of detente, disarmament, cooperation, and peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

This requires an end to the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and steps to bring about disarmament and eliminate the danger of a new world war and to secure the supreme right of nations and people to existence, feedom, independence, life, and peace. In the current international circumstances, there is no issue more important than disarmament and peace. Therefore, we should do all we can to unite the efforts of nations and of progressive forces everywhere to end the arms race on earth and in space. There is no justification for a continuation of the arms race and for an increase in military expenditures, which have reached the huge sum of $1 trillion. One should put an end to any actions aimed at militarizing outer space and to any star wars preparations, something which increases the danger of a nuclear war and enhances the possibility of the destruction of life on our planet. It is much better to undertake joint actions to protect the environment, to combat drought, hunger, underdevelopment, unemployment, and drug consumption, and to solve other problems related to promoting socioeconoimic progress and ensuring the well-being, freedom, and independence of each nation.

Romania fully supports the disarmament program in three stages up to the year 2000 proposed by the Soviet Union. Our country speaks out for immediately halting nuclear tests and ending the introduction of weapons into outer space. From this high rostrum of the working people's congress, we welcome the USSR decision to extend its nuclear testing moratorium and again appeal to the United States and other nuclear states to end all nuclear tests as soon as possible. [applause]

At the same time, we consider that a number of proposals advanced by the United States and other countries represent a real basis for attaining disarmament agreements. Likewise, we consider the conventional disarmament program -- which envisages a 25 percent reduction of armaments, troops, and military expenditures by 1990 -- as an integral part of nuclear and overall disarmament. We also speak out for further reducing conventional armaments up to the year 2000 by at least 50 percent. We believe that one should speedily proceed to organizing negotiations betwen the two sides -- with the participation of all European states -- on implementing this program and reaching appropriate agreements on nuclear arms.

In our opinion it is high time that the other states possessing nuclear weapons should also participate in these negotiations, even if a transition to the destruction of their weapons comes after the United States and the Soviet Union substantially reduce their nuclear arms.

We also believe that the European states and other countries in the world are directly interested and should actively participate in reaching an agreement on ending nuclear tests, reducing nuclear weapons, and halting the militarization of space.

A very serious situation has recently emerged in Europe, with the deployment of new nuclear weapons, a process which is still in progress. This endangers the existence of each nation and peace in the world. In this respect, Romania speaks out for speedily reaching an agreement on halting the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe and proceeding to the destruction of existing ones and the concurrent elimination of chemical weapoons. From the high rostrum of this great democratic forum of our working people, we appeal to the heads of state and government, the governments, pooliticians, and the nations of Europe to act jointly with all our might to eliminate nuclear weapons and save Europe from destruction. [cheers, chants]

In view of the need to speedily adopt real disarmament measures, Romania believes that a very important step would be for a number of states, including socialist ones, to proceed to a unilateral cutback of troops, armaments, and military expenditures. In this respect, we appeal to all European states to reduce armaments by at least 5 percent, even before an appropriate agreement has been reached. As far as our country is concerned, Romania is ready [gata] to achieve a 5 percent cutback on arms, troops, and military expenditures by the end of the year. If it is not posible to reach an agreement with other states to proceed together to such a reduction, we will submit this proposal to the entire nation, so that it can decide in a referendum on the transition to a unilateral reduction of about 5 percent of arms, troops, and military expenditures. I believe that the congress will agree with that. [cheers, chants]

Such a step cannot endanger the sovereignty of any state. On the contrary, it will open the way for a transition to serious negotiations and will expresss the desire of European states to act for disarmament and peace. This would be in full accordance with the requirments of the European and world public opinion.

Generally speaking, we advocate broad cooperation between all European states, regardless of social system. We speak out for a united Europe of peace, cooperation, and understanding. Only thus can our continent -- which has contributed so much for world civilization -- play an ever more important role in solving the complex international problems and promoting the struggle for disarmament and peace. In this respect, we speak out for concluding the Stockholm conference with appropriate agreements, which can contibute to strengthening trust, security, and cooperation in Europe. We believe that the proposals advanced thus far by various states and groups of states represent a real basis for reaching an appropriate agreement.

There are now several proposals concerning the number of troops that should participate in military maneuvers: one proposal envisages 18,000 troops and the other proposal mentions the figure 6,000. Maybe both sides should meet halfway and rech an agreement, which would mean the figure of 12,000 troops participating in maneuvers. We think that this figure is large engough. One could proceed in the same way with other proposals as well. Proceeding from the need for a real understanding, we believe that each side should meet the other side part way in order to reach the necessary agreements.

We also advocate the speedy conclusion of the Vienna negotiations with an agreement between the two sides on reducing troops and armaments in central Europe. Romania attaches great importance to developing understanding and cooperation in the Balkans and turning this region into an area of peace, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases. We believe it is high time for the Balkan countries to work to overcome various problems and distrust between themselves, to the benefit of their socioeconomic development and of independence, peace, and cooperation. We also speak out for the creation of such zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in northern and central Europe and in other continents.

Our country firmly speaks out for ending all military conflicts and resolving all contentious problems between states by peaceful means alone, through direct negotiations between the interested sides and with the assistance of international organizations. In this respect we advocate a UN-sponsored international conference on solving Middle East problems, with the participation of all interested states, including the PLO and Israel. We believe that a just and lasting peace in that region should be achieved on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of a Palestinian state, and guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

We also advocate a speedy end to the war between Iran and Iraq, which is causing huge casualties and material damage to both countries; both sides should renounce all military actions and proceed to resolve all problems through negotiations, in a spirit of full equality, mutual respect, independence, and sovereignty.

We condemn most firmly the racist policy of apartheid and the repressive actions of the South African authorities against the majority population in that country. We demand that an end be put to South Africa's aggressive actions against independent and sovereign countries. We support most resolutely the struggle waged by the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, for Namibia's independence.

Generally speaking, Romania actively supports the struggle to completely eliminate all forms of colonialism and consolidate the freedom and independence of all peoples and nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in view of the serious economic situation and the widening gaps between rich and poor countries, we believe that most resolute steps should be taken to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order. In this respect, Romania speaks out for organizing a UN-sponsored international conference, with the equal participation of all developing countries and the developed states, in order to reach agreements and understandings aimed at facilitating the faster progress of all countries, particularly those lagging behind, and also ensuring the harmonious development of all states and of the world economy.

We also advocate a global solution to the problem of the developing countries' debt. We speak out for cancelling the debts of the poorest countries; reducing other debts by 50-70 percent; rescheduling the repayment of the rest of the debts over 15-20 years at a 3-4 percent interest rate; and granting new credits to developing countries under advantageous conditions and at reasonable interest rates in order to promote their socioeconomic development. One should properly understand that unless the problem of foreign debt and underdevelopment is rapidly solved, one will reach an impossible situation which will seriously damage the entire world economic development and overall peace and cooperation in the world.

We attach great importance to the conference of nonaligned countries in Harare, Zimbabwe. We believe that everything should be done to adopt common stands on key problems of the contemporary world and to overcome certain differences and misunderstandings between nonaligned countries, something which would present a very significant step toward increasing the role and importance of these states in resolving the serious problems facing mankind today.

Romania speaks out for improving and simplifying the activity of the United Nations and other international bodies and for increasing its role in the resolution of complex international problems, to the benefit of all states in the world and of cooperation and peace.

Since we are at the congress of the working people of Romania, I would like to again reiterate our solidarity with the workers and people of socialist countries and of the countries struggling for a transition to socialism and for social progress and peace; we express our solidarity with the workers class and people of developing countries and the capitalist countries in the struggle for progress, peace, and equal cooperation among all nations. [cheers, chants]

Romanian workers and all our people will always be at the side of the workers' class and the world progressive forces in the struggle waged against war and for disarmament, detente, and peace, for building a world of equality, of a better and more just life on our planet. [applause]

We will broadly develop solidarity and international relations with Communist and workers parties, with socialist, social-democratic, and other parties and other democratic forces and movements which speak out for peace and for a world without arms and without wars. We always start from the fact that the differences in the way of development or the forms of socialist construction, as well as other problems, should not hinder broad cooperation on issues of joint interest. Although international problems are very serious and complex, we firmly believe that it lies within the power of progressive forces everywhere and of all peoples -- through ever broader solidarity and cooperation -- to halt the dangerous course of events, and determine the triumph of reason, of a policy of detente, peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

From the high rostrum of the working people's congress in Romania, the great forum of the workers revolutionary democracy, I would like to express again the unflinching determination of the Romanian workers and of all our people to cooperate more strongly with all the people of the world and make their active contribution to achieving disarmament and peace, to ensuring the free and independent development of all nations, and to achieving a world in which every nation can develop as it wishes, without the fear of any interference in its domestic affairs, can freely build a life of well-being and happiness, and can live in peace! [applause]

Dear comrades, discussing the issues included in the agenda regarding the socioeconomic developoment in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and in the future, up to the year 2000, we must more resolutely work to appropriately fulfill the plans and programs set for the first year of the 5-year plan. Eight months have passed and we can say that generally we have attained a number of good results, both in industry and agriculture. Nevertheless, some shortfalls and lags are still being manifested. Still, there are possibilities and we have everything available to conclude this year with good results in all sectors of activity. During the next 4 months, most determined actions should be taken to completely fulfill the plan provisions, the export plan, and all the other indicators.

Within the debates that will take place in plenum and in councils, all issues will have to be thoroughly discussed, in a critical and self-critical spirit, and the necessary measures will have to be established to strengthen responsibility, discipline, and order in all fields of activity. The best proof of the conclusions that will be drawn during these debates will be the way in which the plan for this year will be fulfilled, and thus the solid base for the successful fulfillment of all 5-year plan provisions will be set.

I wish to express once again my belief that the proceedings of the third congress of the working people in industry and the other economic branches will be an important event in improving the activity of all working people's councils, in continuously strengthening the working people's revolutionary democracy, the workers' self-management, and financial-economic self-administration, in establishing the necessary measures to unflinchingly implement the 13th RCP Congress and the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and of the country's progress towards communism. [applause]

The critical and self-critical analysis of the activity carried out so far should determine a general improvement of the activity in all sectors and the more marked increase of the revolutionary spirit in the work of all working people and of all working people's collectives. I believe that all the participants in the great forum of the working people and all people at their workng place will do their utmost to unflinchingly fulfill all the plans and programs that have been adopted, thus ensuring the firm and strong development of our homeland, the rise of the material and spiritual well-being of all our people, and the continuous strengthening of the homeland and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

We are discussing a large scale program, which demands revolutionary spirit ans self-denial from all working people and all our people. We start off on a long road of struggle and work. We will have to overcome many difficulties and we will travel unknown roads toward the pinnacle of communist civilization. Life and events have demonstrated that nothing can stop the determined progress of our people toward communism. [applause]

I stress again that we have everything we need to overcome all the barriers and continue our progress toward the pinnacle of well-being and happiness of our whoe nation. We should pledge to the working people and the people in general that we will do everything we can to fulfill the great objectives; thus we will ensure our homeland's more marked socioeconomic development nand we will raise it to new peaks of progress and civilization, of well-being and happiness. [applause]

We must always work in a revolutionary and communist spirit, of high responsibility for the present and future of our homeland and of our people. Only in this way will be fulfill our duties to the people, the workers class, and to Romania's future. [applause]

I wish full success to the proceedings of the great forum of the workers' revolutionary democracy! [applause]

I wish you, the participants in the proceedings of the working poople and all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people new and ever greater successes in all their activity! [applause]

4 Sep Afternoon Session

AU041823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- After President Nicolae Ceausescu made an exposition, debates in plenum started with regard to the items on the agenda. In the afternoon the proceedings were held in eight commissions: the raw materials, fuel and energy commission, the metallurgical and machine-building industries commission, the chemical, petrochemical and light industries commission, the industrial constructon and building materials commission, the transport and telecommunications commission, th ecommission for economic-financial affairs, consistent application of the new economic mechanism and self-financing, the commission for unitary managment and planning of socioeconomic activities, for self-administration, manpower and cadres training, higher standards of living and steady growth of the quality of life, for political-ideological activities, and the foreign economic relations and international cooperation commission.

The eighth congress of production, purchase and sale cooperatives and the seventh congress of handicraft cooperatives also opened.

During the debates in plenum and commissions as well as in the congress of production, purchase and sale cooperatives and the congress of handicraft cooperatives, the speakers were highly appreciative of the exposition President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered at the opening session, a document of exceptional theoretical and practical value, which constitutes itself a programme of action of the working class, of the entire people for the building of socialism and communism in Romania.

The speakers expressed the wish of millions of participants in the general meetings held in enterprises and ocunty conferences prior to the congress that the RCP and Romanian state leader be reelected chairman of the National Working People's Council.

The participants in the debates surveyed the activity of collective worker management (broadly), and set concrete ways and means providing for the appropriate fulfillment of the 1986 and five-year plan provisions, the firm application of the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism, the deepening of revolutionary worker democracy in accordance with the new development stage of the country. The pledge of all the people working in industry and the other economic sectors was expressed to mobilize their creative energies toward fulfilling plan indicators at a higher level of quality and efficiency scoring new remarkable achievements in all spheres, for the continuous flourishing of socialist Romania.

The proceedings continue.

Congress Resumes 5 Sep

AU050313 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0650 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/9/86 -- In the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the works of the third congress of people working in industry and other economic sectors of Romania were resumed in Bucharest, on Friday morning. More than 11,00 delegates from all over the country attend the great forum of worker democracy of Romania.

TEXT OF HASANI SPEECH AT HARARE SUMMIT

LD032123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0523 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, the president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke today in the general debate at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare. The text of his speech follows:

Mr President, dear friends:

It is with special pleasure that I greet the heads of state and government, delegations of the nonaligned countries, senior representatives of friendly observer-countries, and guests of the conference.

Allow me, on behalf of the SFRY delegation and myself, to express my warmest thanks for the hospitality and attention which is being shown to us here. The efforts and enthusiasm which the government and the people of Zimbabwe have invested in the organization and successful work of the conference are worthy of admiration.

We are sincerely glad that this, our eighth successive summit, is being held in Zimbabwe, which in these last 6 years, since the gaining of independence, as well as during its heroic struggle for national liberation, has proved its orientation toward the original principles of nonalignment.

This is an opportunity to congratulate you once again most cordially, Mr President, on your assumption of the duties as chairman of the conference of the Nonaligned Movement in the period ahead. We are deeply convinced that under your chairmanship, too, the movement will fully reflect the political wisdom, determination, and courage which you demonstrated so powerfully in the struggle for the freedom and independence of Zimbabwe. In performing these responsible duties which are of importance to all of us, you can count on the full support and cooperation of Yugoslavia.

I would also like to pay the greatest tribute to friendly India, and I express my thanks, in particular, to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for his efforts to strengthen the unity and action of the nonaligned. It is with the greatest respect that we evoke the memory of the great stateswoman Indira Gandhi, whose place in the overall development of the policy of nonalignment remains indelible.

Mr President, the policy of nonalignment has deep roots in Africa. Grown up in the fire of anticolonial revolution, African countries have, precisely in nonalignment, found support for the preservation of their difficultly acquired independence, and for full social, political, and economic emancipation, giving them impetus and power.

This is a continent of great human and natural potential, but poverty and hunger continue to be a heavy burden on it. In the immediate neighborhood of Zimbabwe, a battle is being waged for human dignity, freedom, and truth. This summit of ours, here in the south of Africa, is an expression of the greatest support and solidarity with the oppressed population of South Africa, the people of Namibia, and the frontline states.

Violence strengthens the thirst for freedom, and repression increases the desire for truth. Racist terror, mass murder, the persecution of the majority of the population, and the aggressive policy of the regime in Pretoria have made the region of South Africa one of the most explosive crisis flashpoints. Yugoslavia's stance is clear and unambiguous. The international community will realize its obligation to humanity if it uses all means for the final liquidation of the system of apartheid as a crime against humanity. We resolutely advocate comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria. Special responsibility here lies with Western countries. We condemn the on-going attempts to evade these just demands of the international community and the democratic public of the world. The political, material, military, and every other help of our movement to the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa lmust be more effective.

At the same time, Yugoslavia is constantly involved in implementing as urgently as possible the UN plan for the complete independence of Namibia. We do not accept any conditions whatsoever on its freedom and independence. Support and assistance to the armed struggle of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the peoples of Namibia, continues to be our primary task.

With a policy of force and aggression, South Africa is attempting to destabilize independent neighboring countries and endanger their territorial integrity. It continues to occupy part of Angola. The nonaligned countries are justified in demanding of all foreign forces that they cease to support the separatist movement, UNITA, and make a practical contribution to the solution of the crisis in South Africa. Also, we are obliged to continue our concrete assistance to the frontline states. We fully support the declaration on South Africa submitted by the African group of nonaligned countries.

Dear friends, since the Delhi summit there has not been a significant reduction of tensions in international relations. Crises, bloc policy and action from a position of strength, pressures, aggression, and intervention -- all these continue to be characteristics of the time in which we live. The independence and secure development of many countries, particularly nonaligned countries, has been endangered. In the aspiration for dominance and influence in the world, confrontation is not ceasing.

As early as at the first conference in Belgrade, the nonaligned have been appealing to the good sense and maturity of humankind, and for complete nuclear and conventional disarmament under international control. Since then stockpiles have increased many times and their destructive power has been perfected. A balance of fear is not, nor can it be, a guarantee for peace and security. It is understandable that the voice of humankind is speaking out more powerfully than ever before against armaments. As the largest force for peace in the world, the Nonaligned Movement is obliged to make this voice effective -- to demand resolutely the urgent cessation and banning of all nuclear tests, the banning of the extension of the arms race into space, the reaching of an agreement on the radical reduction, with the aim of complete elimination, of strategic medium-range and tactical nuclear armaments, and all other systems and means of mass destruction as soon as possible. Yugoslavia supports all constructive initiatives which lead toward disarmament.

On this occasion, too, we express our principled support for dialogue between the big powers for overcoming this unfavorable situation. It is essential, however, that this dialogue lead, as soon as possible, to concrete, positive results.

Peace, security, and disarmament are portentious questions of the world. They cannot, therefore, be the monopoly of the big powers. Detente can only bear fruit if it is a universal process, and if it is a field for the involvement and responsibilities of all countries. There can be no stable peace and security if they are exclusively dependent of the decision making and agreement of the big powers and their bloc organizations. Real, comprehensive detente should encompass all countries and all regions of the world. In this process, we must continue to insist resolutely on the military disengagement of the big powers and blocs from the nonaligned areas of the world.

It is justifiably expected of the nonaligned countries that they be fully involved and come up with their own concrete and realistic proposals for the solution to the vital problems outlined above.

There is not one nonaligned or any other developing country which has not been affected by the current unfavorable situation in international economic relations. The dramatic increase in the gulf between North and South is threatening to erupt into unforeseen instability. It is a worrying fact that the growth rate in the greater part of the Southern Hemisphere has for a long time been below the level of the population growth rate, particularly in Africa. How can development be ensured in conditions of profound inequality and the constant outflow of wealth from the developing countries to the developed countries, which has taken on enormous proportions recently? Last year and this year, solely as a result of the fall in price of raw materials, including oil, a further redistribution of income has come about to the benefit of developed Western countries, to the tune of over $130 billion.

The burden of the debts of the developing countries is a reflection of the most drastic form of this outflow and not only imperils their economic development but also brings into question the process of world reproduction. Despite all the internal efforts and renunciations of the indebted countries, their indebtedness is increasing. The conditions on which the ability of the indebted countries to meet their obligations depend are worsening -- protectionism is on the increase, interest rates continue to be high, foreign exchange rates are unstable, and there is a reduced inflow of financial funds for development.

Partial measures which are offered as a solution to the problem of debts, although they temporarily mitigate the burden of payments, lead to the further exhaustion of the indebted countries. The problem of debts is also used for the imposition of a specific system of development which represents an unacceptable interference in internal affairs.

It must be clear today that debts are the joint problem of both creditors and debtors. Therefore, they have joint responsibility for their solution. At present, it is shifted solely to the shoulders of the debtors. Debts cannot be solved without a dialogue between the creditor government, the debtor, and international financial and banking institutions. The repayment of debts is only possible in conditions of rapid economic growth of the indebted countries and the greater influx of foreign exchange funds.

While the developing countries are still fighting to overcome the difficult legacies of the past, science and technology are conquering new fields. Unless the developing countries are involved in these trends, in time they will lag behind permanently. That is why we must insist on equal participation in the results of technological progress and on the obligation of developed countries to cooperate with developing countries.

At the same time, it is essential that in this exceptionally important area, too, we improve the mutual cooperation between the nonaligned and the developing countries. The recent meeting of a number of developing countries in Brioni in Yugoslavia on the topic of the "Technological Revolution and the Developing Countries" represents a significant initial step in this direction.

We are still a long way from establishing a new international economic order. We must be persistent in our struggle for these new relations and rely increasingly on our own efforts, while at the same time strengthening cooperation with developing countries,particularly those prepared for this. In a world of increasing interdependence, it is a misconception that the North can exist without the South, just as the South cannot exist without the North. As a result, international cooperation for the development of all is an objective necessity.

In many declarations our orientation has been for the mutual cooperation of the nonaligned and the developing countries. In practice, certain steps have been taken, but they are not on a level of our needs and possibilities. It is necessary to integrated, our economies more soundly on long-term bases and strengthen the awareness of reciprocal reliance and the unity of our action in all areas of international economic relations. This will strengthen our economic power and our positions in negotiations with the developed world. I am convinced that the formation of our permanent ministerial committee for economic questions will certainly contribute to this.

Mr. President, world crisis flashpoints are permanent sources of instability, tension, and the danger of the expansion of conflicts. Almost all of them, as a rule, are in the areas of the nonaligned countries. We simply cannot reconcile ourselves to such a situation. It is essential that we make more energetic joint efforts to find a permanent and just solution to the crises which are burdening international relations.

I have already spoken of how Yugoslavia views the crisis which is shaking South Africa. In the Near East, the expansionst and aggressive policy of Israel and the support which it is offered from outside are frustrating any sort of progress. This crisis has, for decades, been one of the most serious hotbeds of world instability. It is our duty and obligation to continue the active operation to influence all responsible factors in order to achieve the legitimate aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people to form, under the leadership of the PLO, their own state. We advocate the convocation of an international conference on the Near East as soon as possible, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the equal participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We express full support for the unity and independent action of the PLO.

We believe that there is every reason for the mandate of the committee of the nonaligned countries for Palestine, led by the chairman of our movement, to be extended. There is an objective need for such a body, with its initiatives, to make a contribution to the common action of the nonaligned for a just and comprehensive solution to the Near East crisis and the Palestinian question.

The tragic development of events in Lebanon, caused by Israeli agression and fratricidal war, requires our still more resolute support for efforts to renew national unity, the implementation of full sovereignty and the territorial integrity of nonaligned Lebanon.

Nonaligned Nicaragua continues to be exposed to coarse pressures, interference, and intervention with the intention of destabilizing it and of changing its internal system. Assessing such behavior as impermissible, on this occasion, too, we express our broadest solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and their struggle for the defense of their independence and their own path of development. Yugoslavia fully supports the action of the Contadora Group and support groups for the just solution of the crisis in Central America.

As hitherto, we resolutely advocate the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Cambodia, and the respect for the legitimate rights of the peoples of these countries to determine their own future freely and independently. We fully support the efforts of the UN secretary general to solve the Afghanistan problem. Also, Yugoslavia sees a constructive initiative which deserves our support in the recent eight-point proposals of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The DPRK proposals for the peaceful unification of this divided country and the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea enjoy our permanent support.

On this occasion, too, Yugoslavia stresses its full support for the preservation of the independence, territorial integrity, and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. We resolutely oppose attempts to divide this nonaligned country and are for the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory and an agreement between the two national communities.

Supporting the right of the Saharan people to self-determination, we are convinced that the only way to solve this problem is through negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario, and in a referendum on the basis of the appropriate resolutions of the OAU and UN General Assembly.

Unfortunately, this is the second summit we are holding in conditions of the bloodletting in the Iran-Iraq war which, with the huge number of victims on both sides, is seriously imperiling peace and security in the whole region. We resolutely repeat the demand that there be a cessation of hostilities forthwith and that the Nonaligned Movement invest fresh efforts which would help these two nonaligned countries to come to a political, equitable, and honorable solution for both sides by political means. The war between these two nonaligned countries once again warns of the need to find most favorable methods to solve all disputes between nonaligned countries peacefully, as required by the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and the principles of the UN charter.

As a Mediterranean country; it is logical for Yugoslavia to be concerned at the development of events in this region. In the Mediterranean region there are existing and potential dangers for new crises. For decades now military forces, fleets, and armed bloc forces have been concentrating there. In recent times, threats and the use of force against the nonaligned countries of the region have become more frequent. All of us on the shores of the Mediterranean sense this danger. The recent violent armed attack and the constant threats and pressures on Libya are the best illustration of this.

Yugoslavia believes that all this requires the broadest cooperation and involvement of all the nonaligned countries, and particularly members of our movement from the Mediterranean area, in order to overcome the existing situation and open up a process which would lead to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and military threats.

To this end we attach great significance to the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean.

On the European Continent, despite the most profound divisions, a dialogue, within the framework of the process of CSCE, has been maintained in even the most difficult conditions. Through negotiation and cooperation a collective awareness in Europe is developing and being strengthened on the necessity of mutual cooperation. The nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe play a very significant role in strengthening this consciousness. Through their independent action, the policy of nonalignment is affirmed and its contribution to the overcoming of the unfavorable situation in international relations is confirmed.

Yugoslavia has always started from the standpoint that the United Nations is an irreplaceable international forum for the maintenance of peace and security, for the solution of all world problems, and for the implementation of the goals and tasks which we, as a movement, have set ourselves. The nonaligned countries have made a major contribution to the growth of the United Nations into a universal democratic forum, in which all its members participate equally in consideration of the vital problems of the day. We are, however, deeply concerned by the fact that the United Nations and multilateral cooperation in general, are exposed to premeditated pressures and attempts on the part of the big powers to diminish and limit its role and significance. We expect that at this summit, too, we agree on joint action for the preservation of the democratic character of the world organization, the strengthening of its role, and its more efficient functioning.

Mr President, the complexity of international relations and the need for the more effective involvement of the nonaligned requires of us that we constantly perfect the forms and roads of our action, and that we always assess our experiences critically. In all questions (?which) we solve, at this summit, too, we must be guided only by that which ensures the unity of the movement, which its future requires, and which ensures the implementation of the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment.

Our movement is in all questions oriented toward the interests and goals of the policy of nonalignment and not toward the standpoint of one or another power. It has not had, nor does it have, prejudices against anyone, but has assessed the value of everyone's policy according to its results. The Yugoslav delegation is also guided by this at this summit.

At this conference there is a powerful and convincing reverberation of the voice of concerned humankind, concerned that in a time of huge, epoch-making achievements in many fields of human endeavor, there is still insufficient unity and creative effort for a world in which every nation is to live peacefully and go about its business freely. Only free and equal nations can put the finishing touches to the building of world peace.

This is a crucial time for all of us. The extent to which the nonaligned movement will adapt its action successfully to it depends very much on us ourselves. It is, therefore, essential that the nonaligned countries today, more than before, through carefully worked out and concrete proposals, actions and initiatives, involve themselves more actively in overall processes in the world. Hence the task of all of us to make this summit a summit of the true unity, action orientation, and close cooperation of the nonaligned in all fields.

ZEMLJARIC TALKS WITH JALLUD IN TRIPOLI

AU041136 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] Tripoli -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the celebrations of 1 September Libyan Revolution Day, yesterday had a lengthy talk with Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the top Libyan leadership. Zemljaric and Jallud talked about the world situation and bilateral relations, and particularly about economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the cooperation so far, but at the same time pointed out the need for and possibility of expanding it, despite international economic problems and difficulties the two countries are having at the moment.

HASANI CONGRATULATES AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031129 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the anniversary of the September Revolution, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent on behalf of the Presidency a telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

HASANI CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041224 Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent on behalf of the Presidency a telegram to Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has sent a telegram with best wishes to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PRESIDENCY MEMBER DOLANC VISITS GREECE, REVIEWS TIES

For Athens reportage on the visit to Greece by Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee, including his talks with Foreign Minister Papoulias, see the Greece section of the 4 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUNDIC VIEWS U.S. INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

LD040958 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Renewing its anti-Libya campaign, which once again is not devoid of saber-rattling, the United States has once more resorted to a method which has long since been transcended to settle accounts with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi: a call to Libyans to decide his fate. This is, in fact, basically an appeal to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi, because -- according to a State Department statement -- Libyan action at home and abroad has increased the isolation of the Libyan people in the international community. This so-called concern of the United States for the fate of a small nation inevitably recalls the darkest days of the Cold War, when any means were used in order to make a disobedient state see reason and to punish it.

The latest campaign against Libya has coincided with the beginning of the holding of the eighth conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare. This time Al-Qadhdhafi is accused of preparing fresh terrorist acts against the United States. At the same time, the United States is demanding that its allies in Europe impose the strictest sanctions against Libya. Walters, the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, has been touring the European capitals the last few days with the aim of winning over Western Europe to everything which the United States could undertake against Libya, if it assesses that this is necessary.

Of course, it is self-evident that no one, including the Western European allies, can pass judgment on these U.S. assessments, even if they do not agree with the threats and actions against Libya.

Meanwhile, Libya has energetically refuted all the U.S. claims and invited the UN Security Council to form an international commission which would examine the justification of U.S. allegations. Washington has not reacted to this, because it is obvious that there is not a single international organ which could bring about a change in U.S. behavior in the case of the Libyan-U.S. dispute. The United States simply does not allow this, for the simple reason that, in its assessment, Al-Qadhdhafi must go. In any case, the sanctions to date against Libya have not been without effect, especially with respect to Libya's indecision on whether to remain in the Nonaligned Movement or to join the Warsaw Pact. Al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Harare with this indecision but also with the intention of seeking from the movement the impossible: its alignment with the Warsaw Pact, which, he alleges, is the only bloc capable of resisting the imperialist pressure on Libya. This wavering on the part of Al-Qadhdhafi is precisely what the United States wanted to achieve -- that is, to put it bluntly, to compromise his position in the Nonaligned Movement and to further isolate him. The United States is conscious of the fact that the movement will not want to follow Al-Qadhdhafi's threats of using his secret army against the United States nor his thinking on the need to redirect the movement onto some other course -- that is, incorporation into the Warsaw Pact. However, regardless of all of Al-Qadhdhafi's misconceptions about how to best confront imperialism, U.S. behavior toward Libya, especally its appeal to Libyans to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi, is in no way justified. This is crude interference in the internal affairs of a country and a direct threat to peace in that part of the world.